ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CXXIII.]

An Act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, to take acknowledgments of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge, or other magistrate by the act approved the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States."

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXIV.]

An Act to establish an Additional Land District in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Willow River land district, in the State of Wisconsin, lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, (or fourth correction line,) be, and the same is hereby, created a land district, to be called the Fond du Lac District; the office for which shall be located at such place therein as the President may, from time to time, direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation, as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land offices of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sales shall continue at the Willow River district till the land officers for that district are notified that the officers for the district created by this act are prepared to enter on their duties; and in all cases hereafter the salaries of land officers shall commence only from the time they enter on the discharge of their duties.

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXV.]

An Act to provide for holding the United States Courts in the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida in case of the Sickness or Disability of either of the Judges of those Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions of the act of Congress approved twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts," shall be, and are hereby declared to be, applicable to the two judicial districts of the State of Florida and the judges thereof, so far forth as the same can be applied to the said districts and judges; and that the designation and appointment of either of the said judges to hold the courts in the district of the other, in consequence of the sickness or disability of such other judge, may be made either by the chief justice of the United States or by the circuit judge of an adjoining circuit, on such certificate as is required by the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That a written certificate of the judge of either of said districts, certifying that he is unable, from sickness or physical inability, to hold any regular term, or adjourned or extra term, of the courts appointed to be holden in his district to hold the same, shall, when filed in the clerk's office of the place where such term of the courts is to be holden, be sufficient to authorize the said judge of the other district to hold said courts, and shall confer upon him all the powers and privileges granted by the aforesaid act to judges designated and appointed by a circuit judge or the chief justice of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

APPROVED, February 24, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXVI.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six:—

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred dollars;

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and twenty first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, seventy eight thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions under special acts of Congress, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, second of February and twenty ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, three hundred and thirty eight thousand dollars;

For pensions and half pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, four hundred and fifty six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any moneys appropriated by the act of thirty first May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, applicable to the payment of pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, not required under the provisions thereof, may be applied to the same purpose for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, and who were married since the first day of January, eighteen hundred, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner and to the same extent as the widows of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, under the second section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty three.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXVII.]

An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause a board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, or placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: *And provided, further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters; that the number of masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service,—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and that all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXVIII.]

An Act making an Appropriation for Military Defences at Proctor's Landing, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase of a site, and the erection and completion of such military defences, as may be deemed expedient, at Proctor's Landing, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf railway, in the State of Louisiana.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

[CHAPTER CXXIX.]

An Act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico," passed September ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso, to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the thirteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty three, the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasurr Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been made surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, or evidences of debt, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall then be deposited with the Treasury Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of the act of said State, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the legislature of the State of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

APPROVED, February 28, 1855.

The Greenville *Patriot* says:

"We are indebted to the President—Col. Perrin—for a copy, in pamphlet form, of the proceedings of the stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company. The capital stock of the road paid is $1,193,410,78; assessment on stock $150,059; the income of the road received is $632,972,74; making the sum of $2,026,442,52 received and expended on the rail road. The road has cost $3,076,-665. The stockholders have paid a little over one million and one-fourth of dollars, and have a road which cost over three millions. If the debt of one million now owed by the company was paid, the stock of the company ought to be worth more than double its original cost."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The entire number of applications under the bounty land law since March last, up to this date, is 209,800, of which 10,700 were filled in August. During the same month 8,700 warrants were issued. The total number issued is 24,000.

The net amount in the Treasury of the United States, subject to draft, is $19,916,-619.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

To My Unknown Friend, Florence.

Sweet is the genial breath of spring
To show us beauty's face;
When flowers on green and golden wing
Glow in her warm embrace.
And sweet the breath of summer flowers,
When zephyrs glide along,
Symphonies in the shady bowers
In murmurs of sweet song.
But sweeter far than syren lays
Or than the fragrant flowers,
Are words of friendship, kind and dear,
And sighs that answer ours.

Sweet is the whisper of the rill,
Beneath yon starry sky;
And sweet the light of opening day,
To meet their closing eye.
The silken flowers of every hue
Like diadems of light,
Bend with the pearly drops of dew
On bud and petal bright.
But sweeter than the purling rills,
Or dews, or floral dyes,
Are sympathetic tears which stand
In some congenial eyes.

Sweet are the glittering beams of day,
The golden-clouded dyes,
Soft mingling with the spotless blue
That tints the glowing skies.
And sweet the hour when twilight spreads
Her mantling o'er the earth,
A social, loving household band
Are gathering round the hearth.
But sweeter far than light of day,
Or than the starry skies,
Are mutual prayers from hearts bereft,
That e'er with ours rise.

Sweet is the rustling of the leaves,
When autumn winds pass by,
When not a lowering cloud obscures
The brightness of the sky.
And sweet the melody of birds
Amid the shady grove,
Where every tongue seems breathing forth
In praise of Him above.
But sweeter far than singing birds,
Or summer winds or bowers,
Are hearts of tenderness and love,
That kindly throb with ours.

'Tis sweet, O sweet, to dream of Heaven,
Of friends and treasures there;
To dwell awhile in sweet repose
We cannot find elsewhere.
A dream of Heaven will ever cheer
In darkest hours of strife;
Oh what without this balm would be
The toilsome path of life.
But sweeter far to greet those friends
Where pleasure ever reigns,
Where real friendship dwells, and bliss
Pervades those Heavenly plains.

S. S. B****.

Mud Creek, Henderson, 1855.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Burnsville High School.

MR. EDITOR: As a spectator I had the pleasure of being present at the close of the sixth session of the above flourishing Institution, on the last three days of August, and it would be but a poor meed of praise to Teachers and Students to say that the performances were unsurpassed by any within the limits of my information. Under the management of the same Board of Trustees there is a Male and Female Department, though kept entirely separate. JOHN H. CALFFEE, Esq., is the President of the Female Department. As a teacher and governor of such a school, he has shown himself inferior to none, and all that witnessed his long and rigid examinations, and the promptness with which the young ladies answered, will verify what is here said. REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., the President of the Male Department, is a graduate of Emory College, Va., a thorough scholar, possessing in an eminent degree the rare faculty of imparting his knowledge to his students, and is a perfect gentleman in all his intercourse with mankind. From the examination of his classes, it is quite apparent that he spares no labor to render his school one of the first in the country, and their advancement in the sciences demonstrates that he is an adept in his profession. I have never in my life seen students more complete masters of the studies in which they had been engaged than these, and it was a general remark of the spectators that the students appeared to be more critical and to understand principles better than any they had ever noticed. The reason of this is obvious. Mr. Thomas has a philosophical mind that analyses each problem, and makes it so plain that a student who will not close his ears during the lecture must know much of the subject matter. He teaches much by lectures, and those acquainted with the advantages attending this mode of instructing youth, greatly prefer it.

On Commencement day there was to be a fine gold medal awarded to the best declaimer, and at an early hour on Thursday the chapel was crowded. There were eleven contestants for this beautiful prize, and never did any set of young men under the same circumstances acquit themselves with more honor. The medal was awarded by a committee of five gentlemen to MR. J. L. FARRIS, but his competitors were close upon him, and indeed it was a nice point to decide who had won the prize. Patriotism and the love of their own dear native land, run through the speeches of these young gentlemen, and is no bad omen for the future greatness of this government.

After the contest for the medal was over, there were seven original speeches delivered by the representatives of the two Literary Societies, the composition of which and the manner of their delivery, were evidence that oratory, the lever that can move a slumbering universe, is by no means neglected. DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., then followed with an address to the two Societies, which did honor to himself and the cause in which he was engaged. His sentiments were elegant, the composition chaste, and the delivery eloquent and forcible.

This institution will be known in the future as Yancy College, and a charter will accordingly be obtained of the next Legislature, when a plan of Endowment will be commenced. In conclusion, I would say, if parents wish to give their sons a thorough education, where it is healthy, cheap, and quite free from immoral associations, Yancy College will certainly be the place to send them.

MILFORD.

Length of Human Life.

An article in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, on the above subject, holds out the idea that the age of man should be one hundred years, instead of three score and ten. The author says:

"We do not simply die; we usually kill ourselves. Our habits, our passions, our anxieties of body and mind; these shorten our lives, and prevent us from reaching the natural limit of human existence." Gluttony, he asserts, destroys more lives than intemperate drinking, and yet "it is the fashion to restrict the term sobriety to the moderate use of liquors." A sober life no doubt implies moderation in all things—in eating, drinking, and the enjoyment of all the pleasures of life. But although we have read and heard much of moderation in eating and drinking, the difficulty has always arisen in our minds respecting the true standard of moderation. What is it? Who will define it? The standard suitable for one is not for another. No—temperance in all things. But no man can or should set up his own standard for his neighbor. And yet it may truly be said, that general rules for temperance may be set down, which, if followed, would be of immense benefit; such as not to eat so much as will unfit the mind for its usual exertions, or so much as will make the body heavy and torpid.—Not to pass hastily from one extreme of living to another, but to change slowly and cautiously, to eat plain and wholesome food, and to proportion its quantity to the temperament, the age and strength of the eater.—Not to allow the appetite for food and drink to regulate the quantity to be taken, but experience, void of sensual desire. These rules, if followed, will tend to promote health, and thus lead to a greater length of days and years in man's existence; still there is a natural period for man to exist, and neither food, drink, nor sobriety can place him beyond that. We find that each species of animal has its boundary of life, and so has man. He has his infancy, youth, middle age, old age and then comes the winding sheet and narrow house.

But how long does his existence last? How many years encircle his natural life? These are important questions. We find that thirty years is considered to be a generation; that is, the whole world is peopled every thirty years with a new race, and a like number departs from it in that period. But no person considers thirty years as the natural term of man's life—seventy years being generally set down as that limit. A book, however, recently published in Paris, by M. Flourens, which has created no small sensation in that city, places old age at eighty five years, and the complete natural life of man about a century. He places first manhood to seventy, instead of old age at that period. We are inclined to accept his view of the question as the most correct one. Buffon, the naturalist, entertained such an opinion. The rule of life laid down by him is, that animals live from six to seven times the number of years required to complete their growth, such as the horse, which completes its growth at four years; and a man who takes eighteen years to reach his full growth may live more than a hundred years. There are but few men who live to a hundred years, and just as few horses that live to twenty four, but that affords no reason why many men, and almost all men of sound constitutions may not live for a century. The table of M. Flourens relating to life is as follows:

Man grows for	20	years, and lives	100 or	220
The camel	8	" "	40	
The horse	5	" "	25	
The ox	4	" "	16 or	20
The dog	2	" "	10 or	12

This is somewhat different from Buffon, but he sets it down as a fixed rule that all the large animals live about five times longer than the time required for their full growth.—This question is one of deep importance to the whole human family. It is one to which the ingenious Frenchman has brought a great amount of knowledge in investigation, and he holds up science, as presenting to all men of sobriety a very extended existence.

The Recent Railroad Catastrophe.

The wholesale slaughter on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Burlington, is the prominent topic of the day. The evidence of Dr. HEINEKEN, before the Coroner, was as follows:

"He was turning from the river road into the Bordentown road, by a side road crossing the railroad. He heard no whistle or notice of any train, and saw none. He looked up and down the track, and saw no train in either direction. He then drove on the track, but on arriving close to it, he heard a rushing noise as of cars moving, when he immediately reined up, but the motion of the train was so rapid that the horses only halted on the rails when the train reached them.

"He is positive that the train was running at a rate of thirty miles per hour. The cars struck the horses, killing them instantly, and upset the carriage. He attributes the accident to the engineer not ringing his bell, and backing down at the rate of thirty miles an hour. An act of the legislature fixes the rate of speed to six miles an hour within the bounds of the city, where the accident occurred. The Doctor adds that he has been cautious in approaching railroad tracks from a previous accident, when a wagon containing several members of his family was broken to pieces by the horses."

The engineer of the train stated, however, that he was backing at the rate of only fifteen miles per hour, and the superintendent of the road expressed the opinion that the engineers had obeyed their instructions, and were not censurable. If there had been two tracks, the accident, it was stated, would not have occurred.

The number of persons killed by the accident is ascertained to be twenty-four, and those injured to be eighty.

The scenes immediately following the accident, are described as horrible.

"The cars were piled upon each other, and numbers of human beings were lying among the ruins—some dead, some dying, some shrieking from pain. Those saved in the train, and the passengers on the down train, aided by citizens of Burlington, who were quickly informed of the accident, went to work to rescue the wounded and dying from the ruins. As soon as taken out they were conveyed to Burlington, where many private houses, as well as Agnew's and Kelly's taverns, were thrown open to the admission of the wounded, while the Lyceum was appropriated for the reception of the dead. Some had been crushed to death instantly, leaving scarcely a trace to recognize them by, some had been torn limb from limb by the splinters benches and floors, and their remains scattered in every direction. Many were suffering from crushed limbs, broken backs, and injured and lacerated bodies. The scene was a heart-sickening one; but, amid all its terrors, there were noble instances of resignation, a self-sacrificing spirit from the sufferers, which honored human nature.

One man had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another man had an arm torn off also and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body; his heart and viscerae strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off; another had his thighs broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

It was nearly an hour before all the dead and wounded were extricated and placed in the hands of persons ready to aid them.

At first the indignation of the passengers was great, and thoughts were entertained of lynching the engineer, but sober judgment prevailed."

☞It was recently stated in the House of Commons that, since the commencement of the war, Great Britain had transported to and landed in the Crimea 246,000 English, Italians, and Turks. Not included in this statement were the Turks from the Danube, Greece, &c., Egyptians, Tunisians, Arabs, and other Moslems to nearly an equal extent, and to which are to be added 225,000 French; making an aggregate of nearly or quite 700,-000 men, of which, at this moment, probably not more than 250,000, certainly not exceeding 300,000, sick and well, now survive.—The Allied army before Sebastopol certainly does not exceed 200,000; and to say, besides them, there are 100,000 sick, wounded, and convalescent remaining in the hospitals, or who have returned home, would be a very large estimate. The Russians, too, have suffered dreadfully, but neither to the extent nor in the same ratio as the Allies; for the former were always within walls, well housed, fed, and clothed; not so much exposed, nor subject to such privations and hard duty as their enemies. The British press greatly exaggerate the Russian loss when they put it down at 300,000 men; one half of that number would be nearer the truth. On both sides, however, there is but little doubt that 500,000 lives have already been sacrificed in this uncalled-for and unnecessary war, the dreadful responsibility of which must be divided between all the parties engaged in it. It is really horrible to contemplate it, and the end no one can predict. I state, on what I consider most reliable authority, that the present waste of life from all causes in the French and English troops in the Crimea is 20,000 per month, besides the loss of the various divisions of the Moslem troops, which die by thousands, like dogs, without any one appearing to note or regard them.

"Why don't your father take a newspaper?" said a man to a little boy whom he caught pilfering his paper from his door step.

"Coz, he sends me to take it," answered the urchin.

The Delaware Gazette states that three of the powder mills of the Messrs. DuPont exploded on Monday morning about 11 o'clock.

The black tongue has appeared to a considerable extent among the horses and cattle near Oquawka, Illinois, and is very fatal in its results.

There is considerable sickness and mortality on board the Mississippi river steamers.

An ass which bears its burden is of more worth than a lion which devours men.

If you have any of those homely excrescences about you, called warts, make a strong decoction of white oak bark, and apply it twice a day. In two or three weeks the warts will disappear. This fact will interest the ladies.

A bachelor is a target which coquettes shoot at.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

The Western Extension.

In another column may be found the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Western Extension Company, held at Salisbury on the 30th ultimo. The friends of this great work, and, indeed, all who desire the prosperity of North Carolina, will be highly gratified at the favorable auspices under which the Company has organized and the work is to be commenced. It will be observed that the entire amount of individual stock necessary to complete the First Section of the Road has been subscribed, and the Western terminus of the Section fixed at Morganton.

Thomas G. Walton, of Burke, R. F. Simonton, of Iredell, L. M. McCorkle of Catawba, and John W. Ellis, of Rowan, were elected Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders. Gov. Bragg has summoned his Council to meet at Raleigh next Monday, for the purpose, as is understood, of electing eight Directors on the part of the State.

With a Rail Road from the Mountains to the Atlantic, what a dazzling future is before North Carolina! Long scoffed at as the Rip Van Winkle of the South, she is now proving to her sister States that she has the energy and the means to accomplish a gigantic enterprise at which some of her revilers even would shrink back appalled. She is determined to stand in the front rank of independent and prosperous States; and to become as noted for energy as she has long been for modesty, sterling integrity, and moral worth.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The accounts of the ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, are truly awful. A correspondent of the South-Side Democrat gives the following gloomy view of the condition of the two cities:

"To one who has never witnessed a city suffering from a pestilence, I can convey no adequate idea of the weary desolations of Portsmouth. It looks like the fallen city of the Arabian Nights, in which every thing was suddenly petrified and frozen into silence and death. Closed stores, perfectly deserted streets, window shutters everywhere fastened, and nothing to relieve the frightful and unnatural blankness of the scene, but hearses and coffins and corpses! We are humbled, scourged, bowed in the dust before a power in whose hands the strength of man is weakness and his wisdom folly. Dr. S—— of New Orleans, who has himself lost three children, I believe, by the fever, and whose experience of its ravages is second to that of few men of his age in the world, perhaps, informed me a day or two since, that, in his judgment, yellow fever was a bane for which no antidote had yet been discovered, and that human skill was entirely inadequate to its management.

When I tell you that such a disease is seizing our citizens at the rate of over fifty a day, in a population of certainly not more than twenty-five hundred, you may have some idea of the fearful nearness with which death stares us all in the face. There is no civil government, no printing press going, scarcely a store open, no buying or selling, save for the trade in drugs, no banking, no legislation, no visiting, save Death's visitings, and, worse than all, no hope."

On the 31st ult., there were *forty* burials in Norfolk, and one hundred new cases of fever.

The Rev. Mr. Dibrell, of the Methodist Church, died on Saturday. Rev. Mr. O'Keefe and Rev. Mr. Ashwanden, of the Catholic Church, were very sick.

Contributions are pouring in from all quarters. The *Transcript* contains nearly two columns of acknowledgements of funds, medicines, assistance, etc.

LATEST.

We deeply regret to learn, from the Petersburg papers of Wednesday, that there is no abatement in the terrible pestilence now ravaging Norfolk and Portsmouth.

"From sunrise to midnight," writes a correspondent of the Express under date Sep. 3d, "fifty poor creatures were shoveled away under the cold sod!" The feeling was awful among all classes. Many were making their escape. Whole families were being swept off. Great distress prevailed, for the want of physicians, nurses, nourishment, and provisions.

A correspondent of the Express says:

"Forty persons dead with the fever are awaiting burial in town to-day. We can't pretend to find out their names—they are scattered about so in different lanes and alleys—and only note prominent ones.

It being found impossible to dig single graves, a large pit has been dug, and the coffins placed in layers above each other; and so filled up with lime and dirt!"

CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP.—A Catholic Church at Shelby, Ohio, was blown up on the night of the 18th ult. A keg of powder was put under the building, a train scattered along the street, and fired with burning shavings. Powder seems to be a favorite argument for the conversion of Catholics from the error of their ways. True, it's not a *Bible* argument, but then we suppose the teachings of that old Book are too musty for modern progressionists. We are just on the verge of nice times.

☞Godey's Lady's Book, for September has been on our table several day. A work of substantial utility and unsurpassed beauty.

There is but one National Party ---The Democracy.

In the last few months, says the Washington Sentinel, we have published letters from two prominent Southern Whig statesmen in reference to the Know Nothing party. Both of these statesmen declared against that party. They appealed to the Southern Whigs of which they are honored leaders, to refuse all co-operation, affiliation, and sympathy with them. These two distinguished gentlemen are Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, and Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

But while both of them condemn the principles and objects of that Order, there are points of difference disclosed by their several letters, to which we purpose inviting the attention of our readers. Before, however, we unfold and comment on their differences, we will, for the benefit of Southern Whigs and Know Nothings, (pretty much the same thing,) republish that portion of Senator Benjamin's letter referring to the Whig party.—It is as follows:

"In the debate which occurred in the Senate of the United States, on the Nebraska bill, the mortifying conviction was forced on my mind that the Whig National party was no more.—The great party to which it had always been my pride to belong, which, under the lead of Clay and Webster, had long struggled with varying fortunes for the power of conducting public affairs on principles which I honestly believe to be best calculated to promote the welfare of the people, had perished with its chieftains. I found not one Northern Whig untainted by the contaminating influence of Freesoilism. Not one Northern Whig raised his voice or gave his vote in either House in defence of those institutions of the South, which are expressly recognized by the Constitution, and the protection of which was formally and solemnly guarantied to our forefathers when they consented to merge, for all national purposes, the independent sovereignty of the Southern States into one confederated Union. Again and again did Northern Whigs, on the floor of the Senate, declare that they abjured all further union with Southern Whigs, on National principles; and I repeatedly heard the declaration made that the defeat of the Whig party was to be attributed to the dead weight which it carried at the North, by the recognition in the National platform of the constitutional rights of the South."

It is fit that the Whigs of the South should know what a prominent leader of that party thinks of them.

Now we shall present to our readers the points of difference between Senator Benjamin and Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Benjamin says:

"Although the Democratic party is not yet so thoroughly disorganized as the Whig party, it requires no political sagacity to perceive that it cannot maintain itself as a *National* party. The few truly National Democrats who remain at the North have been reduced to a minority so insignificant that their struggles become more and more faint, and their voice is now scarcely heard in the roar of the popular clamor for what is called Freesoil."

Mr. Stephens, in a letter dated Washington, Georgia, July 9th, 1855, says: (We invite particular attention to it:)

"*If this great Southern question*, (the Nebraska bill,) then, had been submitted to the *Northern* Democrats present in the House when the vote was taken, and to them only, without another vote for or against it, either from the North or South, the bill would have passed.

I will take this occasion, also, to correct some erroneous and conflicting statements which I have seen in the newspapers, upon the subject of the exact vote on the Nebraska bill. The following analysis of the vote, carefully prepared, may be useful for future reference, and I insert it:

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL (H. R. No. 236,) "TO ORGANIZE THE TERRITORIES OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS."

STATES.	Whole No. of Representatives.	Affirmative. Dem.	Affirmative. Whig.	Negative. Dem.	Negative. Whig.	Absentees not voting. Dem.	Absentees not voting. Whig.
Maine,	6	1	–	2	3		
New Hampshire,	3	1	–	2			
Vermont,	3	–	–	–	8		
Massachusetts,	11	–	–	1	9	–	1
Rhode Island,	2	–	–	2			
Connecticut,	4	1	–	3			
New York,	33	9	–	12	10	1	1
New Jersey,	5	2	–	2	1		
Pennsylvania,	25	11	–	5	9		
Delaware,	1	1	–				
Maryland,	6	4	–	–	–	–	2
Virginia,	18	11	–	1	–	1	
North Carolina,	8	4	2	–	2		
South Carolina,	6	3	–	–	–	3	
Georgia,	8	4	2	–	–	2	
Alabama,	7	6	1				
Mississippi,	5	4	–	–	–	1	
Louisiana,	4	3	–	1	1		
Ohio,	21	4	–	7	8	1	1
Kentucky,	10	4	4	–	–	1	1
Tennessee,	10	4	2	–	4		
Indiana,	11	7	–	2	1	1	
Illinois,	9	3	–	1	4	1	
Missouri,	7	2	8	1	–	–	1
Arkansas,	2	2					
Michigan,	4	2	–	–	2		
Florida,	1	1					
Texas,	2	2					
Iowa,	2	1	–	–	–	–	1
Wisconsin,	3	–	–	–	1	1	
California,	2	2					
Total,	234	99	14	45	55	13	8

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker, did not vote.

RECAPITULATION—AFFIRMATIVE.

Democrats from the Northern States, 44
Democrats from the Southern States, 55
Whigs from the Northern States, —
Whigs from the Southern States, 14
— 113

NEGATIVE.

Democrats from the Northern States 43
Democrats from the Southern States, 2
Whigs from the Northern States, 48
Whigs from the Southern States, 7
— 100

ABSENTEES AND THOSE NOT VOTING.

Democrats from the Northern States, 5
Democrats from the Southern States, 8
Whigs from the Northern States, 4
Whigs from the Southern States, 4
— 21

From this it will be seen that in the six Northwestern States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan, where it is said the foreign population controlls the elections, there were 25 votes given on the bill—of which there were 13 for it and 12 against it, giving us a majority of one; while in all the six New England States together, we got but *three votes* for it.

In the Senate, on the final passage of the bill, the yeas were 35, and nays 13—of these 35 yeas, Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Cass of Michigan, Douglass of Illinois, Gwin of California, Jones of Iowa, Norris of New Hampshire, Pettit of Indiana, Shields of Illinois, Stuart of Michigan, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucey of Connecticut, Weller of California, Williams of New Hampshire, and Wright of New Jersey, were Northern Democrats, and to these may be added the names of Bright of Indiana, Vice President, *pro tem.*, and Dodge of Iowa, absent at the time, but known to be a warm friend of the bill—making sixteen Northern Democrats in the Senate for the bill; while of the thirteen votes against, but two Northern Democrats in that body were of the number, to wit: Hamlin of Maine, and Walker of Wisconsin.—(See Congressional Globe, same session, page 1821.) Out of the 35 votes for the bill in the Senate, there was not one Northern Whig or Northern Know Nothing. And out of the 113 votes in the House for the bill, there was not one Northern Know Nothing. Bad, therefore, as a portion of the Northern Democrats are, (such men, for instance, as Dix, Van Buren & Co.,) justice to such of them as are true to the Constitution, requires it to be made known, that a *majority* of them in both Houses of Congress, including good and bad together, stood by the rights of the South on this great question. And if the Kansas bill had been left to the Northern Democrats only, including sound and unsound, the measure would have been carried in both Houses without another vote for or against it, from the North or South. These are important facts for the South to be informed upon and to consider well before they join any national party, one of whose main objects is to "crush out" and "put down" those men at the North who have proved themselves true, not only to the Union, but to the Constitution, and our rights under it, even if they do call themselves Democrats.

Parties should be characterized and known by their *principles* and not by their *names*.

Respectfully,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

P. S.—Most of the seven Southern Whigs who voted against the Kansas bill are Know Nothings, and to the best of my belief every one of them is.

That the Whig party ceased to be a national party before even the Know Nothing party took its place, is conceded by the facts stated by Mr. Stephens, (and let the reader—the Whig reader—remark, that the statistics given above are not our statistics, but the statistics of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, one of the most distinguished Whigs in the Union, and in whose admirable organization but one thing turns the scale, and that is patriotism—a most rare virtue in these degenerate days.)

What does Mr. Stephens say? He bears testimony to the fact that a majority of the Northern Democrats voted, in Congress, for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He bears testimony to the fact, that had the fate of the bill been left to the decision of *Northern Democrats, and Northern Democrats, exclusively*, it would have passed. He bears testimony to the fact, that *not one single Northern Whig*, and *only fourteen Southern Whigs voted* for it. He says: "*Most of the seven Southern Whigs who voted against the Kansas bill are Know Nothings, and to the best of my belief* EVERY ONE OF THEM IS!"

In view of these facts, can any reflecting man believe that the Democratic party, as a national party, is disbanded. The test of this proposition was the vote in Congress on the Nebraska and Kansas bill. Three thousand and odd ministers of religion (but not one solitary Catholic) moved heaven and earth against that bill. They sent in a petition of gigantic dimensions, and signed by imposing names. Nor did they only sign in behalf of themselves, but arrogantly and blasphemously for God Almighty. The Abolitionists, the Freesoilers, the Fanatics, the Fusionists, and all the incendiaries of the North, no matter of what complexion, were roused against it.—Every thing that could shake the brave, appal the timid, and even the mercenary, was done. In despite of all these powerful influences, a majority of the Northern Democracy (but not a single Northern Whig or Know-nothing) voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill! Can any one, in view of this, say that the Democratic party is denationalized?

But who were the Democrats, from the North or from the non-slave holding States who supported this measure? They were not Tom, Dick, and Harry. They were not obscure unknown men. They were men of high fame and great expectations. They staked all that they enjoyed, all that they hoped for, on their votes. *They were the first men of the North*—they were the material out of which Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Vice Presidents and Presidents are made. No persuasions could win them—no menace intimidate, and no bribe purchase. If at such a frightful crisis these great men acted bravely and virtuously, when the crisis has passed will they not be sustained? We know that they will.

We have a proposition to put. It is plain and simple. It is this: If (as there are many) there are Whigs who voted with the Democrats on this vital question—the Nebraska Kansas bill—*if* they acknowledge that *the old* Whig party *is disbanded;* if they abhor the Know-nothing party and refuse to join it—if they see that the only party that oppose all the issues, all the errors and all the heresies of the unlucky times in which we live, is the Democratic party, ought they not to unite with us? What is the use of a new party?—Such a party would be altogether sectional.

We respect that pride of opinion and that strength of prejudice that would seek to bring others over to itself. But pride of opinion and strength of prejudice ought to yield to patriotism. If men cannot choose what they will, they ought to make a choice of evils. Now, between exploded Whiggism, rampant Know-nothingism—projected new partyism, and the Democracy (while we cannot allow this latter to be an evil) we think, that on the showing of the Hon. Mr. Stephens, every patriot ought to join the Democratic party.

The Whig party is dead. Even the able, eloquent, and accomplished Senator Benjamin says: "I will not even join the attempt to revive the organization of the Whig party.—Its ashes alone remain, and the phœnix is equally a fable in political, as in natural history."

The Know-nothing party is worse than dead—for it has been conquered everywhere, save in Massachusetts and Kentucky.

A new party is altogether out of the question.

The Democratic party alone remains, the guardian of the Constitution, the defender of the rights of the States, the enemy of isms, and the friend of liberty and the rights of man. For it to surrender, when it is the only party left, would be suicidal folly. It must, and it will maintain its organization.

☞The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal intimates that a movement is on foot in that section to give substantial aid to the pro-slavery cause in Kansas. It is thought that one hundred thousand dollars, to be raised by private subscriptions, will send five hundred active, reliable young men there to settle. We hope it will succeed.

☞The Washington Union says:

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we announce this morning the death of the venerable and universally esteemed Judge Cranch, for so many years connected and identified with the Judiciary of this District.

☞The local elections in Iowa show a decided reaction in favor of the Democratic party. Know Nothingism will be crushed out there at the next election.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The Spartanburg (S. C.) Express says:

Rumors are afloat that several of our Know Nothing friends have recently withdrawn from the Lodge in this place. And what is more, the rumors are believed by some we know of who are not hasty in crediting everything they hear. We learned privately from what we consider good authority, that the Lodge at Cokesbury in Abbeville District had formally disbanded. We have also heard that some of the most prominent members of the Lodge at Anderson Court House, had also become dissatisfied with their position as members of the order.

ANTI-AMERICAN.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, a Whig paper of sterling worth for the last twenty five years, in reply to the charge of being anti-American, thus forcibly rebukes the accusation:

"It calls us an 'anti-American!' Well, we are just such a one as Henry Clay was, as Daniel Webster was, as Winfield Scott and the whole Whig party were in the last canvass, such as thousands of Whigs, and such as a large majority of the southern people now are! We are not American enough to proscribe an entire religious denomination, to bring by inevitable implication the charge of perjury against all naturalized Catholics, and to discredit their patriotism. We are Southern enough, however, to stand on the Georgia platform, in preference to the Philadelphia one, which has been kicked to pieces by the order in Louisiana, and spurned and spit upon by the entire North wherever it has acted upon it.

☞The Legislature of Kansas, in arranging the machinery of popular elections, has established the *viva voce* system of voting, and allowed but one precinct in each county. One of these counties is said to be as large as the whole State of Kentucky.

☞Anderson, Democrat, has been elected delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

☞We would like to hear a discourse from the Chaplain of some Know Nothing Council, on the following texts of Scripture:

"If a stranger sojourn with thee in your land ye shall not vex him.

"But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and you shall love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God."—*Leviticus* xix, 33, 44.

☞The cost of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by a ship canal, through the Atrato route, recently surveyed, is estimated at $150,000,000. This route enters the Atrato river on the Atlantic side, about 150 miles below Aspinwall.

A gentleman who had been absent from home two years, says that the first who came to congratulate him on his return was the tax collector.

Governor Shannon.

We see it "surmised" by a Know Nothing print that Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, recently appointed by President Pierce to the Governorship of Kansas, is unsound on the slavery question. To show the Southern people how Gov. Shannon is regarded by anti-slavery men, we quote the following language of that arrant Free Soiler, John Wentworth, of Illinois:

"Those who know Wilson Shannon, know that he is a Southerner in all his notions—as much so as any one of the firm of Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow and Co. He goes to Kansas to make Kansas a slave State. His antecedents must be known to Gen. Pierce.—He was an old Tyler man. Although elected to the office of Governor of Ohio by the Democrats, he came out with a letter endorsing John Tyler, and by the same John Tyler was given a foreign mission.

"By a strange combination of circumstances he was elected to Congress for one term, and for one only. During his Congressional career he was a Southerner in all his notions and all his votes. His record is right, and, what is better, his heart is right for Douglas and slavery. He goes to Kansas to inflict a deadly blight upon its rising hopes, and to curse its people with bondage. It remains to be seen who has the brighter future, Reeder or Shannon; the patriot or traitor!

"Let Shannon recognise this mob of Douglasites that now professes to be the Legislature of Kansas, and the next House of Representatives will pin a clause to the next appropriation bill that will declare all such infamy void. There is hope in the next Congress!"

CAUGHT.—A young man named John T. Houching, was arrested and committed to jail a few days since, in Salisbury, for robbing the mail.

THE EASTERN WAR.—A Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger indulges in the following sensible speculations in regard to the Eastern war.

"Without Germany, no invasion of Russia on a large scale is possible; and with Germany in the scale, the blockade and the attack of single fortified places can be continued almost *ad infinitum*. If it be true that England and France will never succeed in humbling Russia, it is equally true that Russia will not succeed in driving the allies to the bottom of the sea. The Russians are very tough, very courageous, and very brave in their defences, of stone walls; but the battle-fields of Alma and Inkermann have not established their character as vigorous assailants, and the allies are now in a far better position in the Crimea than they have ever been. Every inch of ground they occupy is duly fortified; the troops—not less than 200,000 in number—are well provided for, and care is already taken to house them comfortably in the winter. Even another and a third unsuccessful attempt to take the Malakoff tower and the great Redan by storm will not terminate in an entire repulse of their forces before Sebastopol. They will continue their approaches until, at a distance of some 70 or 100 metres, the advantages of the besieged shall be reduced to an equality with those of the besiegers. Steps are now taken by the allies to retain their position before Sebastopol in case of defeat; while great efforts are being made by Russia to preserve the possession of the Crimea, even after the fall of Sebastopol. The war, as it is now conducted, will never end in the humiliation of either of the belligerent parties, to a degree which is capable of imposing terms of peace."

A STEP FORWARD.—We learn from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad Company, that, at the meeting of the Direction held a few days since at Glenn Springs, the Directors agreed with the President to endorse to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the benefit of the Company, and that the Directors gave to the President a Power of Attorney to sign their names accordingly. There were only eight Directors present, but all of those entered into the agreement. These gentlemen were President Wallace, and Messrs. Bobo, Simms, Lyles, Evins, T. B. Jeter, Patton, Young and Gillam.—*Spartanburg Express.*

A conflagration at Breedsville, California, recently, destroyed the whole of that flourishing town. The inhabitants were, at the last accounts, living in canvass tents.

In 1755, five Methodists settled in a Northern city and formed the Methodist Society in America. In 1855, one hundred years later, the Methodist Church in the United States numbers over four million worshippers.

A witty gentleman, speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked that: "he could hardly recover, since his constitution was all gone." "If his constitution is all gone," said a bystander, "I do not see how he lives at all." "Oh," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws."

MR. GREELEY IS DISGUSTED.—In a recent letter from London, Mr. Greely says:

"The English are not skillful in vanishing vice—at least I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I have endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking; but at last *the sight of a dark, and by no means elegant mulatto waltzing with a decent-looking white girl* while puffing away at a rather bad cigar proved too much for my Yankee prejudice, and I *started*.

How will Greeley be able to face his abolition friends after such a frank and fragrant admission as the above? He will certainly be read out of the Tabernacle.

There are in the city of New York 23 Baptist churches, numbering 8383 communicants; 8 Congregational churches, with 1050 communicants; 23 Dutch Reform churches, with 4866 communicants; 6 Lutheran churches, with 3048 communicants; 35 Methodist Episcopal churches, with 8452 communicants; 48 Presbyterian churches, with 13,947 communicants, and 48 Protestant Episcopal churches, with 8160 communicants. This makes an aggregate of 196 churches.

It is a fearful thing to deists that there is such a wonderful harmony between the natural and revealed laws of God. Both make the way of the transgressor hard.

[From the North Carolina Arator.]

Raise your own Pork.

Every farmer, in North Carolina, at least, should make it one of the principles of his domestic economy, to raise his own pork, and his proportion to spare, to supply the home market for those, who, not being engaged in agricultural pursuits, are compelled to purchase. Our farmers should firmly resolve, and be determined to see that not a dollar should go out of the State for the purchase of pork. Such a policy would promote their own individual interest, as well as that of the aggregate community. The importance of keeping their money from flowing out of the State, that it may remain for improvement and all useful purposes, among those by whose industry it is made, is too well understood to need comment. The only question of moment, is can the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually withdrawn from the pockets of our people, for Kentucky pork, be saved to the State by raising supplies among ourselves? In other words, could it be done profitably? All will admit its *possibility*. We contend, it can be done *advantageously to the raiser*, and, no one will question, *beneficially* to the rest of the community. In this opinion we do not advance any abstract theory or chimerical notion; but find ourself supported by the practice of some of our most thrifty and prosperous farmers, which knocks the objection of the less provident—that they can buy cheaper than they can raise—"into an exploded bubble." How stands the case? We know some farmers who raise more cotton, according to their neighboring pork buyers; and make in addition, plenty of pork and corn for their own support, and always have a surplus of both corn and pork to sell, and moreever, always have fat horses, fat mules, and sleek and greasy negroes. They evidently have the advantage of those who depend on buying. And how do they succeed so well? The question is easily answered, without going into particulars, in few words: It is found in *good managament and careful and diligent personal superintendence of their business.* By the use of a slop boiler: early spring vegetables; summer and fall root crops; rye sowed to be grazed in winter and eaten by the hogs, when ripe, in the field; field peas, with an early variety, in an enclosed field, to begin upon; clover and Lucerne, in small lots, for sows and pigs; fruit, apples, plums, peaches, mulberies, &c.—by the use of these, systematically arranged and pursued, every farmer, from the smallest to the greatest among us, will find it both practicable and profitable to raise his own pork. And more, if they will generally commence the work forthwith, we will venture the prediction that the Kentucky pork drovers will be driven from the State, entirely, in less than three years.

The foregoing remarks are also applicable to the raising of our own horses, mules, cattle and butter.

BALLOON WARFARE.—Experiments are being made with balloons at Vincennes, France, for the purpose of testing a plan for dropping shells and carcases upon the Russian shipping and magazines. The balloon is to be sent up when the wind is favorable, and is to carry up carcases and 13 inch shells, which are to be fired by electricity, and dropped upon the objects of attack.

Railroad Accidents.

The New York Herald publishes a statement of Railroad accidents from March, 1853, exhibiting a total of 196 persons killed, and 292 wounded. In this compend of human suffering, but a single road South of Mason and Dixon's line has a place, and that is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The great reason undoubtedly is, that the Southern Railroads have sacrificed less to speed than the Northern; that they have never attempted to accomplish on a single track, what can alone be safely done on a double track. We lose in this way something in the appearance of energy and effectiveness, but we at least gain an equivalent in the safety of life. The choice is evidently between the two. If the stockholders of a railroad cannot afford to build a double track, they must run their trains at a moderate speed, with a most careful timing system, or they must subject the public to the recurrence of the frightful accidents that have lately characterized the Northern Railroads. With the latter, the effort has been to make the most money out of the least expenditure of capital, and the margin of speculation has been human life.—It is, in an economical view, a very unsafe margin to trust to. Besides, universal humanity revolts against the treatment of passengers as so much dead luggage, which transportation may deal with as with bales of merchandise, paying for such as are damaged by bad management.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives a sketch of an old citizen living in Pulaski county, named Elijah Denney, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky. He will be one hundred and eighteen years of age on the 10th of September next, and is as active as many men at forty. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout the whole of his life has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drank but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston; was also at the siege of Savannah, and in the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Colonels Horry and Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every regular meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living; the eldest is now in his 78th year and the youngest son fifty one. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumter and Horry.

Know Nothing Democrats, if there are any such about, please remember that Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party of the Union, when he came to die, requested the following epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb:

"Here lies THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the declaration of independence, and of the statutes *establishing religious toleration in the commonwealth of Virginia.*"

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.

SALISBURY, August 30, 1855.

The Stockholders having met in "Murphy's Hall" pursuant to adjournment, on motion of W. P. Caldwell, of Iredell, Col. T. A. Allison, of Iredell, was called to the Chair, and, on motion, *W. P. Caldwell* and *John C. Cannon*, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. P. Caldwell, it was

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one from each County, be appointed to inquire how much stock was represented and to verify proxies.

The Chair being about to appoint the Committee, it was deferred by general consent at the request of T. R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, who stated that before the Convention proceeded to organize as a Convention of Stockholders, the County of Burke desired to submit a proposition, stating at the same time, that Burke County had not, as yet, subscribed to the Road.

Whereupon, W. W. Avery, Esq., offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been suggested that the terminus of the first section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road may be located in the woods, at some inaccessible point thereby subjecting the community to much inconvenience, and impairing the utility of the work; and *whereas*, it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that it was the wish and intention of the General Assembly in granting the Charter, that the terminus of the respective sections of said Road should be at the most prominent and public points along the line: Therefore,

Resolved, That the terminus of the first section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road should be fixed by the Board of Directors at the town of Morganton, in Burke County, and that the Directors who may be chosen at this meeting are hereby instructed to locate that terminus of said section at the point designated.

Resolved further, That the entire line of said Road from Salisbury to Morganton should be surveyed, located and the estimates made out therefor without delay, and that the contracts for grading the line thus located, should be let out at the earliest moment, so as to have the same in the progress of construction throughout its entire length at the same time.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

---

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by the Chair.

E. J. Erwin, Esq., of Burke, in behalf of the General Commissioners, reported that Three Hundred Thousand Dollars had been unconditionally subscribed by the Counties of Rowan, Iredell and Catawba; and that Burke was ready to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, the Resolutions offered in the forenoon, by Mr. Avery, were adopted.—After a discussion of the resolutions, they were adopted by a unanimous vote. (The Delegates from Burke not voting.)

Whereupon, E. J. Erwin, Esq., from the Board of General Commissioners, reported that the subscription of Burke of one hundred thousand dollars had been made absolute.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That this convention be organized with a capital Stock of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars on the part of individuals.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of one Delegate from each County, was appointed to draft By laws for the regulation of the corporation of Stockholders. Appointed—D. A. Davis, Esq., of Rowan; L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., of Iredell; D. B. Gaither, Esq., of Catawba; W. A. Lenoir, Esq., of Caldwell.

On motion, a Committee consisting of one Delegate from each County, was appointed to inquire the amount of Stock represented in Convention. Appointed—C. F. Fisher, Esq., of Rowan; M. L. McCorkle, Esq., of Catawba; Otho Gillespie, Esq., of Iredell; W. A. Lenoir, Esq., of Caldwell; Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Friday, August 31, 9 o'clock. A. M.

The Convention was called to order by the Chair.

D. A Davis, Esq., from the Committee to draft By-laws, reported a series of Articles and Rules.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Company have 700 copies of the Charter and By-laws of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company and the proceedings of this meeting be printed together, for distribution among the Stockholders.

Mr. Fisher reported that there were 3484 shares represented in this Convention as follows.

Burke,	988	Shares.
Catawba,	804	"
Iredell,	974	"
Rowan,	654	"
Caldwell,	74	"
Total,	3484	"

A majority of the stock being represented, On motion it was

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to the election of Directors.

On motion, N. N. Fleming, Esq., and Dr. John F. Foard were appointed to superintend the ballotting, who reported that John W. Ellis, of Rowan, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba, R. F. Simonton, Esq, of Iredell, and Thomas S. Walton, of Burke, had received a majority of the votes cast.

On motion of Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, it was

Resolved, That the resolution offered in the informal meeting on yesterday, by Mr. Avery, of Burke, fixing Morganton as the terminus of the first section of the Road, be ratified and adopted by this Convention, and that the same be spread upon the minutes at full length and published with the Charter, by-laws and proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of W. W. Avery, the Director living nearest Raleigh, appointment, of the time and place of their next meeting.

On motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby tendered to Mr. William Murphy for the use of his Hall.

On motion of T. G. Walton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the dignity, ability and impartiality with he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of Salisbury, and the other papers in the State favorable to the enterprise be requested to copy.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

T. A. ALLISON, Chairman.

W. P. CALDWELL, J. C. CANNON, } *Secretaries.*

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

Americans Ruling America.

The last twenty four hours have been big with events to the Know Nothing or American Order of Chatham. Where to begin, or, beginning, in what worthy terms to record them, we confess ourselves at a loss.

It appears that since the publication and circulation in our midst of the Constitution and Ritual of the order, with its oaths, obligations, initiation ceremonies, secret jugglery, machinery, &c., there has been considerable trepidation in the lodges. Especially was this the case immediately after Mr. Stephens's able and eloquent effort at the Athenæum. The real character of this fell conspiracy against the Constitution and the peace and good order of society, having been exposed by that distinguished citizen and subsequently by able speakers in our own midst, it was impossible for honest straightforward men longer to look upon it with approval, and a disposition was manifested to have the whole thing thrown overboard or to withdraw in disgust.

To throw overboard a scheme so nicely put together for the benefit of the wire workers of the Third Degree, was at first looked upon with supreme disapprobation by the leaders. That was not to be thought of for a moment. Nevertheless, the fluttering in the lodges continued. Withdrawals were numerous, and followed each other in rapid succession. The alarm became general. Something must be done, and that quickly too. This was the origin of the meeting of Monday night, of which we gave an imperfect report in our last issue. We are now enabled to lay the whole of this miserable bantling before our readers. We ask for it a careful perusal, that the public may see to what miserable subterfuges political tricksters will resort in this "wild hunt after office:"

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF CHATHAM COUNTY.

Whereas, the sentiment of the American Party of Chatham county, as expressed in the declaration of their delegates at the State Council of Georgia, which convened at Macon in the month of June last, is opposed to the element of religious proscription in any shape, either expressly or by implication, as an article of their religious creed—which sentiment it is now considered proper solemnly to reiterate and publicly to declare; and whereas, also, the late National Council at Philadelphia has removed the veil of secrecy, and the Old Ritual requiring oath or affirmation, from members, adopted as expedient in the early inception of the order; be it therefore

Resolved By the several councils composing the American Party of Chatham county in mass meeting assembled:

1st. Resolved, That the American party of Chatham county do not recognise, as a doctrine of their political faith, any opposition to individuals on account of their religious creed, nor the imposition of any civil disability, nor the deprivation of any civil rights on that account or for that reason.

2nd. And be it further Resolved, That henceforth, the only obligation that will be required from any one desirous of connecting himself with this party, will be his endorsement of the principles of the party as set forth in their platform.

3rd. And be it further Resolved, That the American party of Chatham county shall be henceforth regarded as it is—a party, and not a secret order.

4th. And be it further *Resolved*, That all persons in the County of Chatham, coinciding with the American party in opinion upon the political issues involved at this time, and approving their doctrines, shall be regarded as its members.

5th. And be it further *Resolved*, That the American party of Chatham County have no retrospective objects; that no attempt will be made to affect the rights and privileges of persons who are now citizens of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; that the main and distinct objects of the party are—1st. To have a proper and impartial administration of our City ordinances and laws, and 2d, the cultivation of an intensely American sentiment, and a proper modification of the naturalization laws of our country, to the end that "Americans shall rule America."

We hope we are violating no confidence in the publication of this remarkable document. We will say here, however, that we have heard it spoken of as an exceedingly private matter; one, indeed, which should for the present be kept out of the public papers. We know not. We found the paper in circulation, and in the capacity of public chroniclers give it the benefit of our circulation. It is certain, however, that it is looked upon by Know Nothings even as a very crude affair, and we hear that the temporary suspension was decided upon for the purpose of giving it more careful consideration. There are those, we understand, who are opposed to the movement entirely, and among them, we judge, the editor of the Republican. At all events, he throws cold water upon it in his last issue, by expressing himself satisfied with the present organization.

Nothing, however, can save the secret order now. The bone and sinew of the party seem to have taken the matter into their own hands, and set the leaders at defiance. The fiat has gone forth. The order is doomed. Its Sampson locks have been shorn.

Since the above was written, we understand this reform extends only to the First Degree men—the initiated of the Second and Third Degree being deadly inimical to it. This explains the sly stab which the Republican gave it yesterday morning, and the fact that it did not think the resolutions worthy of publication. The movement cannot, however, be stayed. The secret order is doomed. It is, in fact, now no more. What will become of the candidates already before the people, we cannot say. Heaven have mercy on them!

ANECDOTE OF ROYALTY.—A good anecdote is current about the first interview between Victoria and Louis Napoleon, at Windsor. When the French party had retired to their apartments, Empress Eugenie remarked that the Queen, making every allowance to the Guelph features, was not at all handsome, but Napoleon replied sternly: "She has seven children." At the same time Prince Albert expressed his admiration of Eugenie's beauty to the Queen, and Victoria turned proudly round, saying: "She has no children."

CHINESE LUXURY.—The Chinese of California celebrated May day in a high old style. Among the dishes prepared at the "Bow-wow Hotel," was a pot-pie made of the following delicate viands: One door-mat, two cats, three pairs of boots, one dog, four parrots, one pair cotton socks, sixteen snapping turtles, and the fore quarters of a horse. The calls numbered some six hundred. That's a pot-pie as is a pot-pie.

Because I'm Twenty Five.

'Tis wondrous strange, how great the change,
Since I was in my teens,
Then I had beaux and billet doux,
And joined the gayest scenes;
But lovers now have ceased to vow,
To poison, hang or drown themselves—
Because I'm twenty five.

Once, if the night were e'er so bright,
I ne'er abroad could roam,
Without—"The bliss, the honor Miss,
Of seeing you safe home."
But now I go, through rain and snow—
Pursued and scarce alive—
Through all the dark, without a spark,
Because I'm twenty five.

They used to call, and ask me all
About my health so frail,
And thought a ride would help my side
And turn my cheeks less pale,
But now, alas! if I am ill,
None care that I revive,
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty five.

Now, if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage,
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age.
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think 'twont hurt me now to fall,
Because I'm twenty five.

O dear, 'tis queer, that every year
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door.
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive—
And one might near as well be dead,
As say—I'm twenty five.

The Magicians of Egypt.

Egypt swarms with magicians now, as in the days of Moses; nor do the practitioners of the present day bring any discredit upon their renowned ancestors, thus furnishing strong circumstantial evidence of the truth of the inspired narrative. So wonderful are the prodigies they perform, that they have been deemed worthy of grave recital in works on Egyptain life and manners, and been vouched for by authors as things which they saw and heard, but which they neither explain nor account for. And some of them not only witness these marvelous things, but actually learned how to perform them, and yet were unable to give any explanation, only that they did as they were told and the result followed.

There is a branch in their hidden art, employed to bring hidden things to light which has been practised with effect. In the process various mummeries are gone through, such as writing certain words on paper, separating and arranging them, burning coriander and frankincense, and making diagrams, in the midst of all which is deposited a few drops of black ink, which is called the magic mirror, and into which a boy, selected at random looks intently, and sees anything concerning which you desire information, posting you up in relation to it to your heart's content.

Two of the British Consuls, residing at Cairo successively, have published the results of their own observation in relation to the matter, gravely testifying that, having used every precaution against imposition, making their own selection of the boy who was to reveal the mysteries of the magic mirror, they propounded question to him concerning matters in England, which it was impossible for him to know anything about, and received answers corresponding with facts in every instance.

Both were incredulous before instituting their inquiries; both repeated their interrogatories a number of times, and put them in various forms, in relation to various subjects, but always with the same result; the correct answer being invariably given, and both continued incredulous still, and yet thus testified to the facts.

This beats our own clairvoyants a long way, for the latter only hit the mark occasionally—about as often as one would naturally guess right. I did not myself put the pretensions of these professors of the black art to the test, being satisfied, as I said, with the demonstrations forced upon me in the street.

Jugglery, in all its various forms, develops itself as the natural born offspring of such a parentage. Among innumerable feats of the juggler here, he allows himself to be searched from head to foot, and then submits to be bound up in a sack, which has been searched, and from which he very complacently makes his exit, holding in one hand a lighted candle, and the other a plate of sweetmeats, of which the spectators partake, and in return for which they are expected to throw him some coppers.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON, *Jailor.*

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age, low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

By Order of the County Court of Polk.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, are required to advertise the sale of the **LOTS** in the town of

COLUMBUS,

POLK COUNTY, in the Asheville News, Rutherford Eagle, Carolina Spartan, and Laurens Herald, to continue till the day of Sale, which is to take place in the *TOWN OF COLUMBUS*, on *Wednesday*, the **17th Day of October** next, and continue from day to day till all said LOTS are sold, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

Said LOTS will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years. Notes and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

THIS TOWN is located in a beautiful vale, at the foot of Tryon, midway between the Mills Gap and Howard Gap roads. The location is immediately on the Cowper Ridge, directly on the line of survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. The situation is an elevated one, amid the finest mountain scenery in Western Carolina, dry, sandy soil, well watered, and embracing a combination of advantages, in point of climate, natural facilities, and products, seldom met with in our country. The SITE is level, with a gentle descent on either side, so as to render it altogether one of the most desirable and healthy situations which could have been selected. It is also surrounded by a great variety of most romantic situations and building spots, suited to the tastes of the wealthy low country gentlemen, who may desire to sojourn in this admirable summer climate, so entirely exempt from disease. A more enchanting and eligible situation for a Village location cannot be found within the whole range of the Alleghany, from Maine to Georgia.

The undersigned respectfully invite the public at large to come and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. MILLS,
J. L. WARD,
J. E. MILLER,
JOHN WALKER,
J. STARK SIMMS,
Commissioners.

Town of Columbus, Sept. 6, 1855—tds

☞ Western Eagle please copy, and send bill to E. G. Foster, Chairman County Court of Polk.

Attention, Batallion!

THE 83rd Regiment *North Carolina Militia* are hereby ordered out for parade, armed and equipped according to law, on Saturday the 15th inst., *at Asheville.*

The commissioned & non-commissioned Officers will meet on the 14th for drill & inspection. A complete return of the Regiment is ordered to be made out & delivered on the 15th.

By order of W. M. HARDY,
Col. 83d Reg. N. C. M.

A. A. WILLIAMS, Adj't. Sept61855w2

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Bacchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER.

Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great [L. S.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

New Literary and Political Journal,

TO BE PUBLISHED

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish, in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can richly support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL,

For the home circle, The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL,

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the State Rights Democracy. Independent of national parties, it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of th largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing *forty columns* of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal, in view of the present aspect of political affairs, to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued so soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

☞ Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

September 6, 1855.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September

next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND,
C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M P. PENLAND, And Others.

August 30, 1855. tds

Daguerrian Notice.

MR. HUGHES

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the *COURT HOUSE*, opposite his old room, and is prepared to take pictures in a superior and workmanlike manner. Having recently returned from the North with a superior assortment of Stock, he can suit the most fastidious. Call and see. Prices reduced from last season. Aug. 23, 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION *for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.*

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session. Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CAMP MEETING.

There will be a Camp Meeting held at Mount Zion Camp Ground, about 13 miles north of Asheville, in Buncombe county, commencing Friday before the second Sabbath in September next. The Preaching brethren East of the Blue Ridge, of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North Carolina District, are cordially invited to come over and help us. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of the M. P. Church of Buncombe circuit.

P. W. EDWARDS, *Sec.*

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞ From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room**, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞ Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see onr goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

Lincoln Shirting.

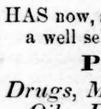
The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.



Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

vs.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washiugton Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, jugment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855

W. M. PUETT, C. M. E

July 5, 6t.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett

vs.

Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler

vs.

Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch

vs.

Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis

vs.

Elizabeth Davis.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the

Tailoring Business

In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere.

They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.

J. W. WILSON.

J. A. BROWN.

Asheville, July 12, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jannary 11, 1855. tf

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars, Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

MURDER!!!

$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superi or workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn out none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

New Goods! New Goods

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coat pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent. " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 29, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,

Whitfield County, Ga.